(LVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2751.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1799.

MADRID, July 4.

SINCE the news of the departure of the combined fleets from Carthagena, we have heard nothing of their farther progress. It appears, however, certain, that they have passed the Straits, and it is expected, that in a day they will enter Cadiz, where, according to all appearance, they will stop a little before continuing their rout. The ship Censeur, which the French left in this port, is now, by the care of our marine, completely repaired, and is in condition to put to sea with the rest of the fleet.

MAYENCE, July 10.

The Chouans of the department of the marine and Loire have spread themselves to the number of four hundred over that of Mayence. The chiefs are assembled to the number of forty, and must pass thro' the ci-devant Beauce, where the superior chiefs continue; they publish that they are going to Lyons, where a great blow is to be struck.

PARIS, July 25.

A telegraphic line, to extend from the mouth of the Meuse to the continent opposite the Texel, is now tracing on the coast of Holland.

The widow of Roberjot has denied, under her own signature, in the Redacteur, that ever the said Debry was privy to the assassination at Rastadt; or that the French government were parties to that atrocious act. She speaks in terms of respect and affection of Debry. The imputation was thrown out by the Jacobin paper, the Journal des Hommes Libres, with the design of calumniating the late directory. Quinette, minister of the interior, officially orders Madame Roberjot's letter to be published.

July 26.

The act of accusation preferred against Merlin, Rewbell, Reveilliere, and Treilhard, in the council of five hundred, has been signed by Ruelle, Autient diplomatic agent, and by Carlier and Trehan, citizens of Paris. They are arraigned of treason and conspiracy against the domestic and foreign safety of the republic.

It has been reported for several days past, that Mantua has capitulated, and that the city of Genoa is taken. The report is without any foundation.

July 27.

Five chiefs of the Chouans, were lately guillotined at Rennes.

We hear from Liege, that twenty-three thousand guns of the fabric of that place are ready for the armies of the Rhine and Moselle. It is pretended that the secret expedition which has been for a long time preparing at London, is intended to second a great interior movement. Is not the invisible hand, of which so much is affected to be spoken, the very visible hand, armed with claws of iron, of the minister who reigns in London, that father of La Vendee, which was the mother of the system of terror? Is it then believed that his English directory and all his agents can lull us to sleep? They are grosly deceived, and the event will prove them so.

Le Bordelais privateer of Bourdeaux has taken eight prizes, which will not alienate from us any of our friends of the neutral powers. They are all good English prizes. She has made 369 prisoners, besides 80 passengers.

July 28.

It is reported that Niou, commissary at London for the exchange of prisoners, enraged at the abusive language used by Pitt against the French nation the 12th of July, challenged him, and proposed a meeting in St. Jame's Park. We are particularly acquainted with Niou. He is as gallant a man as he is a good patriot, but we cannot believe that he could read such abusive language with any other feeling than that of profound contempt.

[*La Clef du Cabinet.*]

General Morand has succeeded general Verdier in the command at Paris.

Robert Lindet, the new minister of finance is expected here to-day from Caen.

The gaming houses are again opened, by permission of the police.—So much the worse!

General Canclaux is named inspector general of the infantry of the army of England.

It is given out that the directory will soon present a complete picture of the situation of the republic, interior and exterior, and of the grand measures which they have taken to retrieve the affairs of the French nation.

Orders have been given to send a reinforcement of twelve thousand men to the army of England. Three battalions were to arrive in the department of La Vendee about the 20th of this month, besides the columns that are to pass by Tours, Alenquo and Lizieux.

The pope has been removed from Valence to Dijon.

Letters from Cadiz state, that on the 21st of Mesfidor (July 9), the combined squadrons, consisting of 42 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 6 smaller vessels of war, were seen steering towards the Atlantic ocean.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

DECREE of the 20th JULY.

The Executive Directory have decreed, that citizen Rheinhard, minister plenipotentiary of the French republic to the Heivetic republic, shall be appointed minister for foreign affairs, in the place of citizen Talleyrand, resigned.

The Executive Directory to citizen Talleyrand, minister for foreign relations.

The Executive Directory, citizen minister, have received your resignation, communicated to them the 14th July. In compliance with the fresh entreaties you have made, they have accepted it, and appointed in your stead citizen Rheinhard, minister plenipotentiary to the Helvetic republic. The Executive Directory consider it an act of justice, to testify in your favour on this occasion, that they have been perfectly satisfied with the unremitting zeal, civism, and information which you have displayed, as well in the functions of your ministry, as in those of the marine, for a time confided to you. The Executive Directory invite you, nevertheless, to continue to discharge the office of foreign affairs, until the arrival of your successor. They have not the least doubt but that your zeal in it will remain undiminished."

LONDON, July 23.

From the BEE, published at Edinburg by DR. ANDERSON.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Accident frequently gives birth to discoveries of the highest importance; as it often happens that men, in very obscure stations in life, are possessed of some useful branches of knowledge, which the keenest researches of philosophy have not been able to discover. An instance of this kind occurred some time ago, that ought to be universally known among all the people of a small nation surrounded and intersected by seas as ours is.

A vessel having sprung a leak in the Atlantic ocean, which admitted more water than could be voided by the pumps, the master and men to the number of —— were obliged to betake themselves in haste to their boat, a small Norway skiff, and abandon themselves to the mercy of the waves in that hazardous vehicle. They were tossed about for some time, in the most imminent danger, every wave seeming to threaten their utter destruction; but were providentially preserved. They all watched together for many hours, but at length it was necessary to take some repose. For this purpose the boat's company was divided into two parties; the master at the head of one, and the mate at the other; which was to keep watch by turns. During the time the mate was asleep, the master observed a line, or small rope, hanging over the stern of the boat. Thinking this had fallen over by accident, and that it would retard the motion of the boat, he pulled it in. At this time the sea was still much agitated; but the boat went through the water with tolerable ease and seeming safety. By and by, however, the storm appeared to increase, the sea became more boisterous, the waves broke upon the little skiff, and they were every moment in danger of being swallowed up. In the agitation and bustle which this occasioned the mate was awakened; and seeing the rope away from the stern, he flew into a violent passion, thinking it had been by the carelessness of some person allowed to slip overboard entirely. Being informed of the truth, and seeing the line, he instantly seized it, and threw it out behind the vessel, taking care to fix one end of it very securely to the boat. The other men could not comprehend the meaning of all this; but, to their agreeable surprise, they found that in a few minutes the sea ran more smooth than before, and the little skiff bounded over its surface in a much more easy manner than they had just experienced.

The mate then told them that he himself being a Norwegian, had been bred up as a fisherman on the coast of Norway, and had often experienced the salutary effects of this contrivance. Every person on that coast, he said, knew its effects perfectly, so that no boat ever goes to sea there without a spare line for that purpose, as it has been found, by many trials, that in case of a storm arising, a boat could live in a rough sea with much greater safety with such a line draging after it, than without it. The boat's company, without being able to assign any reason for this phenomenon, were well convinced of its efficacy on the present occasion, and took care to avail themselves of it until they were providentially taken up at sea, after having suffered great hardships from hunger and thirst.

Captain Kennedy, after he was on shore, took care to communicate an account of this discovery; but how it happened to be so little adverted to, I cannot tell. He afterwards drew up a narrative in writing, which now lies before me, in which he states another fact that strongly confirms the great utility of this very simple contrivance.

"On our passage to London, on board a large ship deeply loaded, the sea ran high for several days; and scudding, it was thought absolutely necessary to put in the dead lights. The weather being cold, and not having a fire place in the cabin, caused us to constitute in its place a large tub filled with sand, in which we made a fire, and not only dressed victuals for the cabin, but also for the ship's crew, as there was no possibility of making fire on the deck. In this situation my mate applied to the master of the vessel for leave to put on a tow line, which he scornfully refused: however, next morning when the master of the vessel was asleep, we put out the tow line, a coil of lanyard of sixty fathoms, with a piece of wood at the end of the line. To the great astonishent of the mate and crew then on deck, the sea abated, and did not range or come near the ship's stern as it had done before the line was made use of. Next morning two of the middle dead lights were taken down, and the ship's crew were able to make a fire on the deck, *though the sea ran as high as before the line was made use of.* The line was kept out the remainder of the voyage, when scudding. I have had frequent trials of the line in passages from Jamaica, in the depth of winter, without ever making use of dead lights, unless sometimes in the quarter windows, and in a small vessel, and cold weather, while scudding."

(Signed) JOHN KENNEDY."

August 3.

This morning lieutenant Truscott, of the Louisa, from Gibraltar, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from general O'Hara and lord St. Vincent. No engagement had taken place between the fleets.—The enemy was blocked up in Cadiz by lord Keith.

Star.

Lieutenant Truscott, of the Louisa gun-brig, has arrived at the admiralty this morning from Gibraltar, with dispatches from earl St. Vincent, announcing that the combined fleets had entered Cadiz, from whence they had not sailed on the 20th. On that day lord Keith was expected to pass the Gut with 33 sail of the line, and would immediately proceed to the blockade of Cadiz. *Courier.*

This morning an officer arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from earl St. Vincent at Gibraltar. They state, we understand, that the combined French and Spanish fleets were blockaded in Cadiz harbour by the British force. A disagreement had taken place between the Spaniards and the French, owing to the former having refused to admit the latter into the inner harbour. We are not at present able to state more particulars. *Sun.*

The passengers by the King George packet from Lisbon state, that the French and Spanish fleets, before getting into Cadiz, had a very narrow escape of being lost, having got into Tetuan Bay, where there is a very strong current, and it having fallen calm; they were just on the eve of being on shore, when they let go their anchors. They continued firing signal guns for some time, which are supposed to be those heard by the Haerlem.

Immediately on the arrival of the fleets at Cadiz, it is added, that the French admiral Bruix was suspended, by an order from the new directory.

Other accounts state, that it was only the Spanish division that got into Cadiz, the French having proceeded towards the Bay of Biscay; but this is not probable.

Letters from the Mediterranean state, that the 8th regiment of foot landed, to reinforce the garrison of Minorca, on the 16th of June, which made the British force on duty there amount to 6000 effective men; and that several new and commodious works had been erected, for the surer defence of that important island. Majorca was in so distressed a state for want of provisions, that unless succours speedily arrived, a famine was generally dreaded.

In addition to the intelligence brought by the Paris papers, a letter has been this day received by a mercantile house in town, from Venice, stating, that the king of Naples made his re-entrance into his capital on the 20th of June; and that the citadels of Alessandria and Paglia have since surrendered to the Austrio-Russians. Mantua, it is said, must soon also surrender, having but little provision, and no hopes of relief.

The Vienna news-paper says, that two Spanish messengers have arrived from Paris, with propositions of peace. It is certain that the Spanish legation at Vienna has laboured for a long time to distract the Imperial court by negotiations. The emperor Paul long since solicited his ally to disincumber himself of these diplomatic spies, who are under the direction of the chevalier D'Azara, a man notorious for revolutionary principles.

It has lately been reported at Paris, that the envoy of a neutral power had made propoſals of peace to the Britiſh miniſtry, which the public were not without hopes would be attended to; Sieyes being ſuppoſed friend to the meaſure.

A Paris paper ſays, "Only three or four of our generals remain with the army of Naples, all the reſt being either killed or wounded."

Auguſt 2.

Official accounts have been received at the E I. houſe, of the complete defeat of Tippoo, and of his having been forced to retreat to Seringapatam, with great loſs. It was in conſequence of the Bombay and Madras armies having marched with a view to effect a junction at a given point, that Tippoo, induced by the hope of defeating one of thoſe armies before it could join the other, attacked the Bombay army. So complete was the overthrow of Tippoo, that it is ſuppoſed the Eaſt India company will dethrone him and replace the king of the Myſore on his throne.

Paris papers of the 30th ult. reached town yeſterday evening. They confirm the accounts of the capture of Naples, and of all Tuſcany, excepting Leghorn, where the French had left a ſmall garriſon. General Macdonald has eſcaped to Genoa, with the loſs of his baggage, which was captured by the Engliſh.

The head quarters of general Suwarrow are ſtated to be between Tortona and Aleſſandria, and his army as ſaid to conſiſt of 60,000 men. One diviſion of it, under general Ott, has advanced from the country of Modena and Tuſcany.

Theſe papers bring no account of any important military event. Maſſena, notwithſtanding the ſuperiority which the French papers attribute to him, remain wholly inactive. The internal ſituation of France appears to become highly intereſting, from the predominence of Jacobiniſm, which now ſeems to be the ruling faction. From the proceedings of the councils, it will be ſeen that anarchy is no longer ſpoken of with horror, and that the republicans are to diſcontinue ſwearing hatred to it. Large bodies of troops are marching from diſtant parts towards Paris, and every preparation is made by the Jacobins to ſupport the authority which they have obtained.

The arrival of the combined fleet at Cadiz, and its having again ſailed from that port, are mentioned as rumours in the French papers.

The accounts from Buonaparte's army are not ſo recent as thoſe received from Sir Sidney Smith.

Embargo on Swediſh veſſels in France.

Tranſlation of a letter from L. Signeul, his Swediſh majeſty's conſul-general at Paris, to Claes Grill, conſul-general in London, dated the 5th of July.

"I haſten to adviſe you, that the directory have decreed an embargo to be laid on all Swediſh ſhips who at preſent are, or may hereafter arrive, in the ports of France. I hope you will make ſuch uſe of this advice as you think moſt proper for the intereſt of commerce.

FRENCH COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY PLAN.

The Mercury of Europe (Hamburg paper) under the head Paris, has an article bearing the following title, and which is ſaid to be in general circulation through France:—

PROPOSITIONS

Which are already popular, and are daily becoming more and more ſo, here; viz.

1. The re-eſtabliſhment of monarchy in France, on rational terms.

2. The king ſhall grant a general amneſty, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

3. Property which, according to the exiſting laws of the republic, has been legally acquired, and is now legally held, ſhall be reſpected as legal property.

4. Such of the army who ſhall join the ſtandard of the king, ſhall be continued in their reſpective ranks, advancements and pay.

5. The king ſhall renounce all claim on the territorial acquiſitions of the republic; and the king, as well as the powers at war with the republic, ſhall ſolemnly guarantee the integrity of antient France, and ſhall proclaim a general peace.

6. Every ſpecies of vaſſalage, tithes, corvees, ſocage, or bound ſervice, and all other contributions in kind, ſhall be for ever aboliſhed.

7. The impoſitions or revenues, neceſſary for maintaining the government, ſhall be raiſed upon the produce of the fixed and moveable property of the ſtate, without any exceptions or exemptions whatever.

8. The French people ſhall all be governed by the ſame publicly and refined determined laws, both civil and municipal.

9. Honeſty and capacity ſhould be the criterion whereby the public functions in the ſtate ſhall be filled.

10. When theſe preliminaries are agreed upon the king ſhall invite the French nation to elect or nominate, from among their ſage and diſcreet men, a repreſentative body, to meet the king at ſuch port or place, in antient France, as the king may point out, there to conſult with him and aſſiſt him with their wiſdom; to arrange, draw up, and ſettle a national code or charter, whereby the French people ſhall be governed, upon the before ſtated principles.

The members of the preſent republican government, or other functionaries of the republic, being otherwiſe qualified, ſhall be eligible to ſet in the repreſentative body.

ALBANY, September 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lanſinburg, to the printers of this Gazette, September 17.

"We have juſt accompliſhed that part of the improvements on the Hudſon's river, between this village and Troy, which was allotted for the preſent ſeaſon, and it is with ſatisfaction I can aſſure you my moſt ſanguine expectations are fully anſwered. We have now a channel, through what is called *the lower reef*, of 30 feet in width and five in depth, at the very loweſt water in ſummer, ſo that taking advantage of the tides, veſſels carrying 2000 buſhels of wheat may paſs without difficulty. We have one other obſtruction which we propoſe to remove the next ſeaſon; this being accompliſhed, I do not heſitate to pronounce, that the navigation will be as good between Lanſinburg and Troy, as between Troy and Albany.

"Governor Jay, Mr. Renſſelaer, the mayor of your city, and ſeveral other gentlemen, after viſiting the works, expreſſed themſelves highly pleaſed both with the plan and execution."

NEW-YORK, September 26.

In September, 1795, the population of France was thus computed:—Males, 12,609,369; females, 12,391,628; total, 25,000,992, of whom 11,100,000 were married; 699,756 widowers; 1,212,512 widows, and 5,519,000 men able to bear arms, excluſive of the population of the departments of Mount Blanc, Mount Terrible, and Alpes Maritimes, which was eſtimated at 542,000 ſouls.—According to a calculation formed from official documents in March laſt, the total number of males was 10,275,000, and the number of men capable of carrying arms did not exceed 4,000,000. This deficiency is aſcribed not to the ſanguinary conflicts, foreign and domeſtic, which have emanated from the revolution, but to temporary emigration, the conſequence of their conqueſts in Germany, Italy, &c.—This emigration of conqueſt we believe is pretty nearly at an end; but we queſtion whether the next cenſus will be much increaſed by the circumſtance.

LEXINGTON, September 10.

The two murderers by the name of Harps, who killed Mr. Langford laſt winter in the wilderneſs, and were arreſted and broke the Danville gaol, killed a family on Pond river, by the name of Staple, on the 22d day of Auguſt, and burnt a houſe; a party of men purſued and overtook them and their women; the Harps parted, Micajah Harp took two of the women off with him, the men purſued him, and in riding about 10 or 12 miles caught him, having previouſly ſhot him. He confeſſed the killing of Mr. Stump on Big Barren; he alſo confeſſed of their killing 17 or 18 beſides; they killed two men near Robertſon's Lick, the day before they burnt Staple's houſe. They had with them eight horſes and a conſiderable quantity of plunder, ſewen pair of ſaddle bags, &c. They cut off his head. The women were taken to the Red Banks. The above took place on Pond river, in the county of Muhlenburg. [*Ken. Gaz.*]

SAVANNA, September 10.

Extract of a letter from capt. William Malcolm, late maſter of the ſhip Carolina, dated Piampole, 10th May, 1799.

"Before you receive this you muſt be acquainted of my capture on the 25th February, five weeks out, the Start Point diſtant four leagues. I was attacked by the French lugger privateer the Courageux, of ſix guns and fifty men, when after an action of two hours he boarded and carried me with thirty men; having but a ſlender force to oppoſe with, which was weakened by two of my men being ſeverely wounded in the early part of the engagement. I defended the property as long as there was a poſſibility of reſiſting, and now acquaint you I am detained here as a priſoner of war, and can form no idea when I ſhall be releaſed; my people have been marched about 200 miles into the country. On writing to the conſul-general at Paris he promiſed to demand my releaſe, and if refuſed, to ſolicit my abſence on parole."

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated September 2, 1799.

"I have had the pleaſure of viewing Mr. Borel's ſaw mill, about a mile from this place. It carries at preſent only four ſaws, and with ſome ſmall alteration in the race will carry eight with eaſe. There is water enough for forty ſaws, could the machinery bear it, and it goes with rapidity. It is, I underſtand, the conſtruction of a gentleman in Charleſton, and has one excellent advantage, viz. that ſhips of any burthen, which come over the bar from the ſea, can go up to the mill and take in their lumber dry. He will ſoon, it it hoped, reap the fruits of his unwearied aſſiduity and much expence. Already great quantities of plank are beſpoke from Charleſton and elſewhere."

RALEIGH, September 17.

We learn that the yellow fever is in Newbern—a perſon direct from that place informs us, that on Tueſday and Wedneſday laſt, incluſive, 16 perſons died—Mrs. Craddick has loſt during the laſt week, the whole of her children, 5 in number.—The inhabitants are flying in every direction.

We hear alſo, that the ſame diſeaſe is raging violently in Waſhington.

BALTIMORE, September 27.

ARMY OF BUONAPARTE.

The following are extracts of letters from a gentleman on board the Tigre, off Acre, to his friend at Smyrna, the authenticity of which may be depended upon:

"*Acre, May 2, 1799.*

"Captain Davis not having been finally diſpatched yeſterday, I have time to add, that Buonaparte made laſt night a fourth attempt to ſtorm the town, and he was repulſed with great loſs on the breach and in the ditches; beſides the havock the fire from the Tigre muſt have made in his trenches and lines. I hope to have ſoon the pleaſure of informing you of his total expulſion from before the town. The bearer of this, captain Davis, will give you every detail about this ſiege, from the circumſtances and ſingularity of the perſonages employed pro and con, it will form an epocha in the hiſtory of the preſent war. When you write to England, I requeſt you will acquaint my friends that I am ſtill among the living, and as well as it is poſſible to be in the midſt of fire, ſword, ſhot, ſhells and the plague, now unknown, except in the French camp."

"*Tigre, off Acre, 16th May, '99.*

"The enclofed packet was to have gone by captain Davis, but the Fortune having been detached on other ſervices, it has ſince remained by me until this opportunity. I am happy to inform you that Buonaparte is not yet in poſſeſſion of Acre. He has made even deſperate attempts to take it by ſtorm, in all of which he has been repulſed with great ſlaughter. He has loſt eight generals, more than eighty of his beſt officers, all his guides, the greater part of his carabineers, grenadiers, and moſt of his artillery-men—in all, upwards of 4000 men, the flower of his army. Nothing can ſurpaſs the bravery of the Turks in the four laſt attempts; they boldly ruſhed in upon the republican bayonets, ſabre in hand, cutting to pieces every one who bore arms againſt them, with but little loſs to themſelves, as the French had never time to fire more than one round before they cloſed with them. This kind of defence has been enforced at the deſire of Sir Sidney Smith, who with his friend captain Miller, are conſtantly on ſhore to cheer the garriſon, and direct and execute every meaſure of defence and attack. I hope ſoon to be able to give you a more detailed account of our operations now in agitation, which if they do not effectuate the total overthrow of the enemy, will place them in a very bad ſituation. Buonaparte has loſt all his popularity and the confidence of his troops. They will all ſoon be deſtroyed one way or another, for the princes of the mountains, his only friends in this country, are all come over to us, and have actually withdrawn all ſupplies from him."

By his EXCELLENCY

BENJAMIN OGLE,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to me, by the mayor and other reſpectable citizens of the city of Baltimore, that on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of laſt month, a moſt outrageous and ſhocking murder was committed on the body of a certain GEORGE MELLINGER, while travelling on the high road leading from Baltimore to Belle-Air, about twelve miles from the former place: to prevent ſuch enormities, and to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof to puniſhment, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice and conſent of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, thereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon who ſhall diſcover the perpetrator or perpetrators thereof, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof. And I do further offer and promiſe full and free pardon to any perſon being an accomplice therein, who ſhall diſcover and make known the perſon or perſons by whom the ſaid crime was committed, ſo that he, ſhe, or they be convicted thereof.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the ſeal of the State of Maryland, this ſixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine.

BEN. OGLE.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council.

JAMES MACKUBIN

HAS received, by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, his FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are ſeins and ſein twine, which he offers for ſale on the beſt terms for caſh, or on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers, and he earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted by bond, note, or open account for more than one year, to make immediate payment. 4w

September 30, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly, praying them to appoint five men to alter and amend all the roads on the north ſide of Severn ferry to Patapſco ferry, formerly conſidered as public roads.

September 28, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

w 8 BERNARD O'NEILL.

September 23, 1799.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thurſday the 10th of October next, if fair, or the firſt fair day, at the late dwelling houſe of JOHN MARRIOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

TWO negro men and one negro woman. The ſale to begin between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, in the forenoon. The terms of ſale for CASH.

All perſons having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to exhibit them, legally atteſted, as the ſubſcriber is deſirous of ſettling up ſaid eſtate, and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, to

RICHARD MARRIOTT, Executor.

Head of Severn, September 11, 1799.

Annapolis Races.

TUESDAY the 29th of October is the day appointed for the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE to be run for, over the course near the city; and on the day following the COLT's PURSE to be run for. The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the rules of the club.

Those members of the club that have not paid up their subscription will please to take NOTICE, that it is absolutely necessary the money should be paid by the day of the *race*.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LEVY COURT for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourteenth day of October next, to settle and adjust the accounts with the several supervisors of public roads and collector of said county.

September 23, 1799.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

FREDERICK KOONES.

THE creditors of RICHARD BENNETT, an insolvent debtor, are requested to produce their accounts, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the 4th day of November, at 12 o'clock, at which time and place he intends to make a dividend of the money arising from the sale of the said Bennett's effects in his hands among all the creditors, according to law. 3w

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next general assembly for a law to lay out and open a road from his dwelling plantation, near Herring creek, to intersect the main road leading to Tracy's Landing.

ISAAC SIMMONS, of George.

Anne-Arundel county, August 25, 1799.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending the murderous villain.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, near the Gunpowder Quaker meeting-house, on the 23d ultimo, a dark mulatto man named PAUL, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, remarkably stout and well set, has a full round face, with thick lips, wears his wool queued about 3 inches in length, and plaited over each ear, walks with his toes very much out. It is uncertain what cloaths he has on, as I expect some of his friends may furnish him with others; he may probably change his name, and get some free negro's pass. He was raised at Annapolis by col. Richard Weems, and is acquainted in the lower counties, whither he may attempt to go now. The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol, and information given to me, so that I get him again. w4

WILLIAM HALL.

N. B. The evening he made his escape he attempted to murder his master, by giving him a severe wound on the head with a club, without the least provocation. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

September 11, 1799.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the ensuing general assembly to be discharged from my debts, which I am unable to pay. I have sufficient property, and am willing to assign it to my creditors at a fair valuation.

PETER D'EVECMON.

Cumberland, August 21, 1799.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release me from debts which I am unable to pay.

MOSES MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, September 13, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve me from debts which I am unable to pay. w8

ABEL CRANDELL.

September 17, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

w8 VERNON SMITH.

September 18, 1799.

I INTEND to apply to the general assembly for an act of insolvency.

JOHN RIGBY.

September 18, 1799.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, living near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay HORSE, about sixteen years of age, fourteen hands high, and branded on the off thigh with the letters I P, has only one eye, one white foot, and a star in his forehead, and no other perceivable brand or mark. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.

NOTICE

is hereby given, that agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 4th day of October, at the late dwelling house of capt. BERIAH MAYBURY, of the city of Annapolis, deceased,

ALL the household goods, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock.

JOHN B. ONION, Executor.

All persons having claims against the above estate are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, and all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN B. ONION, Executor.

September 18, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 26th of August, a negro man by the name of ROBERT LOVELESS, about 28 or 30 years old, five feet nine inches high, flat nose, middling hollow eyes, a small scar on his right hand, apparently by a burn, another on his left leg, several marks on his back, a remarkable scar on the right side of his upper lip, and a small one on his forehead; his cloathing was a blue cloth coat, with a single row of yellow metal buttons, a blue kersey waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, spotted cotton hose, Irish linen shirt, good coarse shoes, and an old felt hat. When committed he said he was free, and was from Louisa county, Virginia, had a forced pass signed THOMAS CROWDY; he since says he is lately from the service of a certain PARK STREET, about seven miles from Hanover Court-house, Virginia, but does not acknowledge himself a slave. His owner (if any) is desired to release him within two months from the above date, or he will be sold agreeable to law for prison fees, &c.

NOTLEY MADDOX, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 10, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody, the 4th instant, a negro man who calls himself DICK, and says he is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; he appears to be about 27 years of age, 5 feet high; had on a coarse gray cloth coat, striped cotton waistcoat, coarse osnabrig shirt, and coarse blue cloth trousers. His owner is desired to pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold as the law directs for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 9, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery of Maryland, bearing date the fourth day of June, 1799, the subscriber will SELL, at PUBLIC SALE, at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th day of November next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THE real estate of WILLIAM ADAMS, late of Somerset county, deceased, lying in the said city of Annapolis, consisting of lots No. 52, 53 and 55, whereon is an elegant brick dwelling house, fronting on Charles-street, with suitable out houses and other valuable improvements; the said property is now in the possession of general Davidson, and may be viewed at any time before the sale on application to the subscriber; it will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT DENNY, Trustee.

Annapolis, September 2, 1799.

THE creditors of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to produce their respective claims, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and such as may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

N. BRICE, Administrator de bonis non of JOHN H. MACCUBBIN.

Baltimore, September 4, 1799.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held, at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in October next, to elect four members to represent Anne-Arundel county in the ensuing general assembly.

w4 JOHN WELCH, Sheriff.

September 10, 1799.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he will petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to confirm his right and title to certain personal property acquired by virtue of his intermarriage with Elizabeth, relict of Lloyd Dulany, and which was heretofore laid by for her use at November session, 1782.

WALTER DULANY.

September 8, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN BEARD.

September 11, 1799.

THIS is to give notice that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for the benefit of an act of insolvency. w8

JOHN R. BRYCE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act of insolvency. w3

JAMES BROWN.

September 3, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of the general assembly, for a law to levy on the assessable property of Anne Arundel county, a sum of money sufficient to repair and render passable the high way leading by Mrs. Urquhart's tavern from Baltimore to the city of Annapolis.

Head of Severn, August 23, 1799.

For Rent or Sale.

THE subscriber would rent or sell either 700 or 1200 acres of land, part of Marlborough Neck, on Patowmack river, and in the state of Virginia, comprising either one or two plantations or farms;—These lands lie extending about one mile and an half on the river Patowmack; and about one mile from the mouth of Acquia Creek, on the southern side; at that part of the Northern Neck where the Rappahannock and Patowmack approach, within nine miles, and they are not more than that distance from the Rappahannock markets of Fredericksburg and Falmouth; but their situation is rendered more peculiarly valuable by their convenience to the Patowmack markets of Alexandria, and the Federal city. The improvements consist of overseer's houses, negro quarters and crop-houses. The lands are well enclosed, and in excellent order for cropping. The fertility of the soil is equal to any in the United States, besides which the fields all lay convenient to banks (apparently inexhaustible), of the richest shell-marle, which by repeated experiments already made there, is found to be superior to any other manure whatever. These plantations besides furnishing grass in abundance for large stocks, would now yield annually for sale, on a moderate computation, 500 tons of exceedingly good natural grass hay, with no other trouble than cutting and curing. The grass lands naturally divide with each plantation, and each is furnished with good fishing shores, and high, dry, healthy situations for residence.

If rented to responsible persons (and no other need apply) who will cultivate under certain conditions of manuring, cross cropping, and improving, leases will be given. If sold the purchasers may be accommodated with about 30 or 40 Virginia born slaves, in families, who are resident on the lands, where they have been mostly raised, and to which they are attached—The whole estate is held under indisputable title, derived from the original patentee.

JOHN FRANCIS MERCER.

West-river, near Annapolis, August 5, 1799.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public, and his customers in particular, for past favours, and hopes they will still continue to favour him with their custom.

He takes this method to inform them that he has removed from his store in Corn-hill-street to a large brick house opposite the market, next door to Mr. Jonathan Pinkney's, where he has opened, and now offers for sale, an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, among which are,

Superfine and coarse broad clothes,	Mens brown thread and cotton hose,
Drab plains & flannels,	Womens cotton ditto,
Stuffs of various kinds,	Mens fine and coarse hats,
Best white ticklenburgs & brown hempen linens,	Brooms and scrubbing brushes,
Russia sheeting,	Blacksmith's files assorted,
5-4 Irish ditto,	Spinning cotton,
Yard wide Irish linens,	Sein twine,
Irish and Dutch dowlas,	Osnabrig & whited brown threads,
Corded dimities,	Best shoe thread in ¼ balls,
Ginghams,	Coloured, stitching and nuns thread,
Plain & striped hankeens,	Twists & sewing silk, and an assortment of earthen ware.
Striped & white cottons,	
Stamped calicoes and chintzes,	
Stamped linens and bordered book muslin handkerchiefs,	

ALSO, GROCERIES,

Best souchong and hyson skin teas,	Best Liverpool salt,
Brown & loaf sugars,	Bacon,
Coffee & molasses,	Herrings by the barrel.

with a number of other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash, and on the usual credit to his punctual customers.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

BACON's LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BRICE HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, legally authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

ANN HOWARD, Administratrix.

JUST RECEIVED,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore, and for ſale by

GIDEON WHITE, Annapolis.

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

RECENT CURES.

(From the Baltimore papers.)

An infant (aged 5 week) of Mr. Henry Ewbank's, tailor, Charles-ſtreet, was dangerouſly afflicted with convulſion fits, ſo that his life was deſpaired of, but was perfectly cured by one doſe of Hamilton's worm lozenges, which expelled ſeveral worms, the undoubted cauſe of the child's diſorder.

A ſiſter of the above gentleman, aged 22 years, living at New Caſtle, Delaware, after exhibiting for upwards of 15 months, every ſymptom of an increaſingly dangerous conſumption, experienced a rapid recovery, by the uſe of this medicine.

A letter to the proprietor of Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges.

July 10, 1799.

SIR,

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my ſtomach, a dull, heavy continual head-ache, with a frequent ſwimming in my head, accompanied with dimneſs of ſight, and ſome times partial blindneſs, and was rendered incapable of attending my buſineſs, through loſs of ſtrength; ſome times could ſcarcely eat a morſel for two or three days; when my appetite would ſuddenly become aſtoniſhingly voracious. I firmly believed myſelf to be in a conſumption, which muſt ſoon put a period to my life: when happily hearing of ſeveral cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for, I took two doſes, which expelled an incredible number of ſmall ſharp pointed worms: in ſhort, I now enjoy as perfect health and ſtrength as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother witneſſing its ſurpriſing efficacy was induced to take a doſe, though in tolerable good health, which occaſioned him likewiſe to void a great quantity of worms of the ſame kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing thoſe dreadful diſorders with which I was afflicted.

A ſincere deſire that others in ſimilar circumſtances may receive the ſame benefit, is the reaſon for my ſending you this account.

Yours, very reſpectfully,
AQUILA GOLDING, *Harford road*
two miles from Baltimore.

The numberleſs cures performed by this medicine, render it intereſting to perſons of every age and in every ſituation. Its efficacy is equally proved in preventing as in removing diſeaſe; it effectually cleanſes and ſtrengthens the ſtomach and bowels, ſo neceſſary at this ſeaſon of the year, and the proprietor ſolemnly aſſures the public, that it may be adminiſtered with the greateſt ſafety to the tendereſt infant of a week old, or the moſt delicate pregnant lady, and he challenges any individual among the hundred in Baltimore who have purchaſed this medicine to ſpecify any diſagreeable or injurious effect that has followed its uſe.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Prepared by the inventor Dr. JACOB HAHN, *late of Calcutta; a medicine unequalled by any in the world for the prevention of*

BILIOUS FEVERS,
AND OF
DYSENTERY OR BLOODY FLUX.

Extenſive and long experience in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies and in America has proved HAHN'S FEVER PILLS to be without a rival for gently diſcharging viſcid and acrimonious bile, preventing the immoderate ſecretion thereof, and removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, the general cauſes of fevers of the inflammatory kind.

They poſſeſs a peculiar antiſceptic quality, which they powerfully communicate to the ſyſtem, and enable it to reſiſt effectually the attacks of putrid and malignant fevers of every deſcription.

They have never failed producing the happieſt effects in caſes of languor and debility; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and loſs of appetite; giddineſs and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on entering a warmer climate than their native—They are of peculiar uſe to ſeamen, and ought to have a place in every medicine cheſt.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

A ſafe and effectual remedy for venereal complaints of every deſcription.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD,

(Prepared in pills, and in a fluid ſtate for external uſe.)

For rheumatiſms, gout, palſy, numbneſs, bruiſes, ſprains, &c.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

MOSCHETTOE TINCTURE.

An immediate and effectual remedy for the ſting of poiſonous inſects of every kind, particularly of *moſchettoes, gnats, bugs, waſps, bees, &c.*

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Sorenels of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

Alſo,

CHURCH's PECTORAL PILLS.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

RAN away, on Tueſday the fourth inſtant, from the eſtate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a ſtout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of ſpeaking; took with him ſundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark ſtriped elaſtic cloth, a white muſlinet waiſtcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new mall round hat, bound, and a pair of black ſhoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in the gaol of Baltimore, ſo that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater diſtance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Sept. 10, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given ſecurity agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public ſale, and that they may count upon his utmoſt endeavours to give them ſatisfaction.

He has for private ſale a tract of land, containing 222 acres, about 20 miles from the city of Baltimore; this tract is well watered and timbered, on which is an excellent mill ſeat.

A quantity of prime ſhad and herrings for ſale.

JAMES WHARFE.

N. B. He will alſo ſell, or barter, a ſchooner well calculated for the bay trade or Weſt-Indies, and may be fitted for ſea at a ſmall expence.

Annapolis, July 24, 1799.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto ſlave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin viſage, about five feet four inches high, with long buſhy hair, has been in common uſed to houſe work, ſhe is a very good ſpinner, and, in fact, underſtands how to do any thing about a houſe; her cloaths are uncertain, as ſhe took with her more than one ſuit; ſhe has been ſeen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that ſhe may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any perſon that will bring her home, or ſecure her ſo that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

Ship timber wanted.

THE ſubſcriber being authoriſed to contract with one or more perſons for the timber of a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, to be built at the Navy Yard, at the city of Waſhington, will receive propoſals for any part thereof until a ſufficient quantity is engaged. The timber chiefly to conſiſt of white oak, red cedar, mulberry, and pine, for which good prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Naval Agent.

June 10, 1799.

WANTED,

A FEW copies of the laws paſſed at November ſeſſion, 1785; alſo one copy of the procedings of the houſe of delegates of February ſeſſion, and two of June ſeſſion, 1777; one of October, 1778; one of March, 1779; and one of March, 1780; for which a liberal price will be given by the printers hereof.

Boarding Houſe,

At the ſign of the Scales, Church-ſtreet,

WHERE gentlemen can be elegantly accommodated, &c. by the day, week, month, or year, as I have a good ſupply of every thing in that way, and hope to merit the favour of the public.

WILLIAM CATON.

The ſubſcriber has horſes, ſervants, and chair, to hire by the day, for the accommodation of gentlemen travellers, at the following prices, horſe 11/3, chair, horſe and boy, 35/. per day.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends making application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their next ſeſſion, to be relieved from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

w 8 HYLAND GEARS.

Kent county, State of Maryland.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcribers, of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, have obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, and ſtate aforeſaid, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSEPH CLEMENTS, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcribers, at or before the 10th day of March next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under our hands this 17th day of Auguſt, 1799. w 7

FRS. B. FRANKLIN, jun. } Executors.
RICHARD VARDEN, }

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of MORDECAI RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally authenticated, on or before the 10th of October next. Thoſe that do not comply with the above notice ſhall be excluded from any part or dividend of the eſtate.

PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Adminiſtrator.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, two negro men, one by the name of STEPHEN JOHNSON, committed on the 17th of Auguſt, who ſays that he is free born, he is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and chunky built, has a ſcar on his upper lip and a great many ſcars on his back, occaſioned by the whip; his cloathing is an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, and an old woollen cap. The other committed on the 26th of Auguſt, by the name of WILL NORRIS, who ſays that he was ſet free by William Darnall, of St. Mary's county, he is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and ſtout made, has a ſcar on his right hand; his cloathing is a new wool hat, ſtriped ſwandown jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, old ſhoes, with nails in the ſoles. Their maſters are deſired to take them away in two months from their ſeveral dates, or they will be ſold for their priſon fees and other expences, according to law.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

September 2, 1799.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife VIRLINDA SMALLWOOD has, for ſome cauſe unknown, abſconded from my bed and board, on the 8th of April laſt, theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, or entertaining her in any manner whatever, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting, and am determined to bring ſuits againſt any perſon who may harbour or entertain her. At the time of her going away ſhe took ſundry negroes with her, which I forewarn all perſons from harbouring or employing at their peril.

HENRY SMALLWOOD.

Charles county, Maryland, July 15, 1799.

DESERTER.

ABSCONDED from the City of Annapolis rendezvous, one JOHN JONES, born in Anne-Arundel county, aged 22 years and 8 months, 5 feet 7½ inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, a joiner by trade, enliſted in the ſervice of the United States on the 5th day of Auguſt, 1799. (He is well acquainted on the north ſide of Severn, and about the Head of South river.) Whoever apprehends and ſecures the ſaid deſerter in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

REZIN DAVIDGE, Captain
in the 9th reg. U. S. inft.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, a mulatto man named ISAAC, about thirty years of age, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a down look, and is extremely knock kneed; took with him ſundry articles of cloathing, among them a blue broad cloth coat, a red ſtriped ſwandown waiſtcoat, and nankeen breeches. TEN DOLLARS will be paid for ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that he be had again, or the above reward for bringing him home.

EDWARD HALL.

July 21, 1799.

ALL perſons having any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN BULLEN, Eſq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, are deſired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator
with the will annexed.

For SALE,
SUNDRY LAW BOOKS.

Inquire at the printing-office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.